It was a lesson in the uses of adversity for the blase society man to see the eager almost wild energy with which the young officers deshed about in search of promised partners. for their adversity was not too many social engagements, but too few opportunities for

formed at Old Point during the few days of rendezvous at Hampton Roads were being re newed. Of course, it was chance that brought one very pretty Southern girl to New York in time to attend the ball, but it seemed so fortunate that, being there, she could resume her German lessons with a big chan from one of the German ships, who found her ox as promptly as if he had had a message

That was only a type of many such fortunate accidents. New York was there to entertain the officers, visitors, and Americans, and it did so with grace, with enthusiasm, with

After remaining in his box for a few minutes President Cleveland and Mayor Gilroy stepped out into the corridor to receive the hundreds people who wanted to see the President. The first to come up was the Duke de Vera

gua in his gorgeous uniform. The Duke had met the President before, and they exchanged greetings very heartily. An endless line of Naval Reserves guarded the corridors and steps that led to the President's box, and only men in uniform or men of imposing appear-

ance could pass them.

Gov. Flower won the immediate recognition of the Navallleserves and they saluted by holding the handles of their sabres dangerously pear to their cars. The Governor, in true mil-Stary style, saluted, and then, in true civilian bowed courteously.

Athalf past 11 o'clock the dancing began. The band had played what was on the programme as a "grand march." but only the Navil Reserves march to it. Then the music gilded into the merry tingle of a Strauss wattz and in a twinkling the floor became a dizzy kaleidoscoe, rel. blue, yellow, purple, golik silver, ali the colors of a hundred rainbows intermingled and flashed to and fro in bewildering maze.

Nothing could exceed the happiness and the pride of those women who could dance with their heads touching a golden epaulet. And how those foreign fellows danced.

It will be many years before so many different styles of dancing are found in one ball room. The Englishmen touched the ground as lightly as snow fulls upon the ground.

The Spaniards danced a flery, whirling step that tired the girls too quickly to be often repeated. The Germans danced superbly and the Italians with noticeable grace.

There was no coassation. The two orchestras, one on each side of the room, followed each other rapidly. Naval officers are nothing if not gallant, and they never seemed to tire, and although the bands kept up their playing the great majority promenaded, and it was a bewildering sight as the men and women in their brilliant costumes went marching around the fail.

It was about 12% o'clock when the crowd, At half past 11 o'clock the dancing began.

the hall.

It was about 12% o'clock when the crowd, which had hung around the President's box from the moment he entered it, saw Mr. Cleveland and his party rise.

The big private dining room, which had

from the moment he entered it, saw Mir. Cleveland and his party rise.

The big private dining room, which had been arranged for the city's guests, had been thrown open, and the President entered. A guard of naval officers—not reserves—stood at the door, and allowed none but those wearing badges to enter.

The interior of the dining excelled, if possible, the decorations of the ballroom. Minute electric lights, looking like so many firefles, dotted the heavy cords of greens which lined the walls, ceilings, and tables.

Oscided the Garden the police arrangements wolf perfect. The crowd, which had begun to gather at 6 o'clock kept increasing until thousands of men women, and children stood on the street corners and stretched their necks in a vais endeavor to see those who alighted from the carriages. But the police handled the ever increasing multitude at midnight as easily as they had in the sarly evening. No one was allowed to make through the block on Madison avenue on maner side of the street unless he could show a ticket of admission.

The provided the carriages of distinguished results avenues, was also guarded by the police, and only the carriages of distinguished attered the garden and he was in before the growd who were waiting for a glimpse at him enew it.

Altogether it was a great ball. It was New

Altogether it was a great ball. It was New York's ball, too, and every New Yorker felt proud of the fact and united with the foreign visitors in saying "Well done, New York."

IT WAS GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

A Unique Souvenir for the Guests at Last Between a naval pageant and a grand ball

per at the Hotel Waldorf last night, the occaion being Gen. Grant's birthday. Had Grant ived he would have been 71 years old yesterday. It was nearly 8 o'clock when Gen. race Porter, the President, marched into the ballroom, where the banquet was given. arm to arm with the Duke de Veragua. There twelve tables in the room, which was decorated with palms and American Beauty roses, and at these twelve tables nearly 150 guests sat down. At each place was a souvenir of the occasion.

These souvenirs of the dinner were unique and of great historical interest and value. They consisted of a pamphlet bound in dark red fine-grain leather, containing Gen. Ely the surrender of the Army of North-Loc. and the correspondence between the two Senerals preceding the surrender. Gen. Parker was Assistant Adjutant-General and Cilitary Secretary to Grant, and this account ras written by him especially for this pur ose, at the request of Gen. Chas. H. T. Collis,

who got up the souvenir. Gen! Callis procured from Major-Gen. J. M. hoffeld the five letters written by Lee to Grant relative to the surrender and the note Gon. Parker for Grant's letters to Lee. The riginal draft in the handwriting of Gen. Grant of terms of surrender of Lee's army was furnished by Gen. Parker, and printed copies at that time were sent by Mr. Charles Marshall, The got the copies from Gen. Custis Lee. The riginal drafts of Grant's and Lee's letters were exactly reproduced by lithographic work, in the matter of paper. The printed copies of

in the matter of paner. The printed copies of the other letters, the original drafts of which could not be found, together with these factoristics and Gen Parker's narrative make up the memorial.

Lee's letters were all written in lead pencil, the first three being on ordinary ruled writing paper, only half a sheet being used for any one letter on account of the scarcity of paper. This scarcity is shown by the activat two of Lee's letters, written on different days, were written on the same sheet orn down the middle. The sheet was torn rangedly, and the two edges of the halves fit the sinst two letters were written on half heets of somewhat larger and better paper, the one letter of Grant's was written on a lock of yellow tissue parer sheets with a liack abset of carbon between each page, me writing instrument was an agute-tipped atyles.

The writing instrument was an agate-tipped styles.

This method of writing was common in the army. The letter covered two sheets. The strument was an agate-tipped styles.

This method of writing was common in the army. The letter covered two sheets. The strument is not only the strument is not of the control of the cont

Among the guests present at the tables were

Mayor Boody, Gen. Nelson A. Hiles. Com-mander Diegins, Senor M. Romero. Elihu Root, Mr. U. S. Grant. Jr., Mr. John R. Van Wagoner, Mr. Tecumsen Sherman, Mr. Henry Yillard, Gen. Louis P. di Cesnola, the Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur, Mr. J. Seaver Page. Gen. Ely S. Parker, Surrogate Hansom, and Col. Le. Grand B. Cannon. In the gallery were Mra. C. H. T. Collis. Mra. J. W. Quintard, Mrs. Ely S. Parker, Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks, and Mrs. C. H. Ropes.

THE DUKE OF VERAGUA'S PARTY. After the Review They Visited the Sants

Maria at the Head of the Line. The Duke and Duchess of Veragus, with their daughter, the Donna del Pilar, and son Don Cristobal Colon, accompanied by Commander and Mrs. P. W. Dickins, U. S. N., the Marquis De Barbolla, Don Pedro Colon, Marquis De Villalobar, Admiral Belknap, U. S. N., and others, a party of ten or twelve, left the Hotel Waldorf at 9:45 and drove to the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street. The Duke

Hotel Waldorf at 9:45 and drove to the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street. The Duke wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Indies, and the Marquis De Barbolis one of a Captain of the Spanish navy.

The Quariermaniers' Department ting, General Melgs, was walling at the dock, and there, at 10 o'clock, the ducal party was received by Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the army, and his staff, who welcomed tham aboard. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and Mr. Doane of Chicago joined the party, and, after the boat had been turned overtothe Duke and his escort, Gen. Schofield departed. The naval parade being postponed until 1 o'clock P. M., there was nothing for the party to do but make the beat of an uncomfortable situation and remain in the tug's cabin. An elaborate breakfast was ready at 10% o'clock, When the drizzling rain ceased the party ventured out on the covered deck aft, and the ladies laughed and chatted while the gentlemen smoked. The hours of waiting alliped nieasantly by, and it did not seem long before the signal was given for the General Meigs to fall in line behind the Dolphin, so she slipped her moorings and steamed to the head of the column bahind the Moamouth.

The Duke and Duchess of Veragua did not attend the President's reception on the Dolphin, but went aboard the Santa Maria. At parting the Spanish sailors choered the Duke, and a sailute was fired in his honor.

NAMES OF WATER CRAFT. . How Some of Them Originated and What

Some millions of men and women have had the word "caravel" on their tongues a great deal for many days past, though without any notion of its somewhat curious origin. It is a word once common enough in English nauti-cal writing, and found in one form or another running through German, French, Italian, Turkish, Spanish, and Portuguese, back, in all probability, to the Greek, where it seems to have been applied to vessels of certain kinds, because of their fancied resemblance to the beetle, karabox. With the Greeks it meant a light vessel. So it was usually meant with the Portuguese, and so, likewise, it meant With the Turks it means a large ship of war.

water-craft are as full of picturesque history guage. As a seafaring people the English, with their representatives the world over, have adopted in polyglot fashion the names for water craft from all the nations with whom they have come in contact. The name corvette goes back probably to the Egyptian grainbearing ships, which carried at the masthead a basket (Latin, corbis), to give notice of their business, just as oyster-carrying vessels in the Chesapeake hoist a basket to the peak in token or their readiness to take on a cargo of cysters from the pungles and bugeyes of that region. Pungy, which is of American origin, seems Pungy, which is of American origin, seems to have baffled the etymologists, but bugeye they identify with buckeye, and account for the latter name by the fancied resemblance between the hawscholes of these narrow yessels and the eyes of a buck. America also gave the word schooner as the name of a vessel to all the rest of the world, though the verb from which it is derived is an old Teutonic root meaning to gilde. The etymologists still stick to the story of the first New England schooner, launched in 1713, and the cry of an enthusiastic bystander. "See how she scoons." The "h" was inserted by accident or design, and the word has spread even to the Russiana. The language is indebted to the New World for the word cape. That was the name the Carlbs gave their boats, and it got into the Spanish language soon after Columbus made, his voyages. Capt. John Smith spelled it canowe, which was closer than the present spelling to the Carlb form, canada.

Brig and brigantine carry the imagination back to pirate days, for the former is an abbreviation of the latter, each the root is the same as that of brigand. The word contains the idea of strife. Bark goes back to the Latin and Greek, and possibly to the Expytian. Galley is also one of the earliest words for a water-borne vessel. It is probably of Greek origin, and galloon is a derivative. Ark, ship, and vessel all contain the root idea of a capacious vehicle for carrying burdens.

Frigate, the etymologists guess, contains the idea of something built up, fabricata, as the Latin feminine form is, and the word seems to mark an advance in naval construction beyond the primitive dugout or galley. The same idea is involved in the French baliment. Cruiser and cruise contain the idea of constitue to mark an advance in paral construction beyond the primitive dugout or galley. The same idea is involved in the French baliment. Cruiser and cruise contain the idea of constitue to mark an advance in paral construction beyond the primitive dugout or galley. to have baffled the etymologists, but bugeve

The same idea is involved in the French baliment. Cruises and cruise contain the idea of crossing, going back and forth upon errands, and, one is tempted to guess, tacking. Sloop and shallop, it has been guessed, are from the same Teutonic root, meaning a light vessel. Skiff, again, is a form of ship, and it once meant a light vessel provided with sails. Punt and pontoon the etymologists seek to couple in origin, and find that both involve, if not the idea of bridge, pone, then that of a terry. Yacht is supposed to come from a Teutonic root, meaning, in some of its forms, to chase, and the word has long meant in English a swift pleasure craft. The craft itself, however, is not very old in English waters, as Evelyn says it was something new in his day. The word used to be spelled "yatch."

The far East has contributed several words to nautical phraseology. Junk is jung in Japanese, and is, perhaps, found in several other Eastern tongues, including the Chinese Catamaran is an East Indian word, and it means bound logs, which is pretty close to the meaning of raft. The Portuguese jagends has about the same meaning.

The simplest words are those that puzzle the etymologists most, and boat, which runs in various forms through Anglo-Saxon and its kindred tongues, has not been traced to a certain significance. Clipper and cutter come from clip and cut. The idea in each is a swift ship. Lugger the etymologists difficently guess to be a carrier, or perhaps a vessel with lug sails. Lighter is simply a vossel that receives the careo of a bigger craft, and thus lightens her. Wherry may mean a crank vessel, or possibly a swift one. Another guess is that it comes from the same root as wharf, and convains the idea of turning. Yawi and joily-host are the same, and they go back into the Teutonic, where they signify a small boat.

Cathering In Suspicious Persons. Henry Lestrange, 19 years old, of 17 West 119th street, and William Hill, 22 years old of 45 West Fifty-first street, were remanded in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning as suspicious persons. They were arrested Detectives Vallely and Evanhoe, but the

officers refused to give any information con-cerning them.

William Lohman, alias Big Larue of 115
Fast Illush street, and William Larks, alias J.
Lawrence, two all-round crooks and pickpock-ets, were arrested by Detectives Wulholland and Carey in Broadway on Wednesday night, where they were loitering about and acting anapticously. They were also taken to the Tombe and were remanded back to Polica Headquarters, where they will be kept until the celebration is finished.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Members of the diplomatic corps and a num ber of distinguished foreigners witnessed the review from the revenue cutter Blake, which left the foot of Thirty-fourth street and proceeded up the North River immediately be-hind the Dolphin. Among those on the Blake were: Mr. Arthur Pell. Baron and Baroness de were: Mr. Arthur Pell, Baron and Baroness de Fava, Countess De Sponneck, Señor Don Man-nel Figuera, M. J. Patenotra, Earon C. von Kepelor, Feñor Albrecht Hesse, Señor Thomas de Touga Rosa, Mr. Ho Shen Chee, Dr. O. de Biegajhoes, the Hop. Josiah Quincy, Nar Iani Kevi Yin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mott Smith, the Hon. M. Herbert, and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert. Sir Julian Pauncefore, the British Minister, is ill at Edward Cooper's house, and could not go, and Cousul-General Booker is ill at the Bre-voort.

Poor Baby Rath,

From the Boston Revold. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.-Poor Baby Ruth has been so pestered by kodak flonds and curious sight-seers, when taking her walks in the rear of the white House on fair days, that the President has had to order the gates of the White House grounds to be closed

order the gates of the White House grounds to be closed between the hours of 2 and 4, in order that she may take the air undisturbed.

It seems that the sightseers, who are mostly women, not content with staring at the baby insisted upon kissing her, while some of them, taking advantage of the temporary distraction of the nurse, gave the baby candy or opened her mouth to look at her testy, or dunced her up and down in their arms. One and close woman actually tried to surreptitionally anip of a loca of her hair with a tiny pair of actegor

LAND PARADE AND DINNER.

MARCH OF MEN FROM THE SHIPS

The Foreigners Will March in the Order that Their Vessels Entered Hampton Hoads-Each Corps Will Carry a Flag-Hangnet of the Chamber of Commerce. An accurate programme of the land parade to-day was not to be had yesterday. It was learned in the afternoon that the foreign officers who have so kindly consented to send their seamen ashore for the edification enjoyment of our citizens, had not at that time been informed as to where they were expected to land their forces or at what time. The committee will, however, undoubtedly have come to their assistance before this

As nearly as could be learned yesterday the sallors, both American and foreign, will land at the foot of West Forty-second street. They will form along that street between the river front and Fifth avenue. The order of precedence will probably not be that of the ranking Admirals, but the foreigners will march in the order that their ships entered Hampton Hoads. The only way for the public to distinguish the various nationalities will be by the flags each

corps will carry. The Britishers are the only ones besides our own contingent who will parade marines. These men will wear the brilliant red coats of the Queen's armies. The French sallors can be distinguished by their red, white, and blue flag, the stripes running perpendicularly. The Dutch flag has the same colors, but the stripes run horizontally. The Russian colors will be a white flag with a blue X upon it. The German colors show the black cross of Prussia on a white ground. The Italian flag has red, white, and green stripes perpondicularly, with a coat of arms on the white stripe. The red and yellow hanner of Shain must aiready be familiar to all New Yorkers. Brazil's banner shows a globe on a green field, and the Argentine sailors will carry a white flag bearing two blue horizontal stripes with a red star in the middle. It is proposed to have our State militia lined up along Fifth avenue below Forty-second street on each side of the way. The foreigners will pass through this lane, and our troops will full in behind them. The line of march is to be down Fifth avenue to Waverley place, to Broadway, past the City Hall, where Gov. Flower and Mayor Gilroy will review the men, to the Battery.

It has been arranged that Gov. Flower will head the procession with Troop A as his personal eaco.t, but on reaching the reviewing stand at the City Hall the Governor will take his seat there and see the sailors and soldiers go past. It is unusual for militia to march shead of regulars, but the hopor of leading the procession has been granted to Gov. Flower because he is the chief military commander of the State in which the parade is held.

It is intended that the parade shall move front Forty-second street at 10 o'clock this morning. It will reach the City Hall probably at 11% o'clock. The order of march will be about as follows:

The commanding offers of the foreign and United Etales feets in twenty-five carriages.

The commanding offers of the foreign and marines in command of the following brushe staft: The Britishers are the only ones besides our own contingent who will parade marines.

FIRST DIVISION. PIRST DIVISION.

Naval Brigade of United States satiors and marines in command of the following brigade staff:
Commander White, Chief of Brigade; Lient, Veder, Brigade Adjutant; Lieut, Caperini, Brigade Quartermaster; Paymaster King, Brigade Commissary; Lieut, Dombaugh, Brigade Bernance Officer; Surveon Harmon, Brigade Medical Officer; Ensign J. II, Reed, Brigade Signal Officer; Cadet H. E. Smith, Aido, First Battalion (Maintes).

Cant. W. Spicer, commanding.

Capt. W. Spicer, commanding.
First Company, Charleston's Guard, First-Lieut Mahoney,
Becond Company, Chicago's Guard, First-Sergeant
Good. Third Company, Yorktown's and Concord's, Fourth Company, Philadelphia's, First-Lieut, Moses, SECOND BATTALION (SEAMEN INFANTRY).

SECOND RATTALION (SEAMEN INFANTAT).
Licut-Commander W. L. Field, Chief of Rattalion,
First Company, Yorktown's, Licut, Fiske.
Second Company, Charleston's, Licut, Nelson,
Third Company, Charleston's, Ensign Hogewerf.
Fourth Company, Charleston's, Licut, Griffin. THIRD BATTALION (SPANES INPANTRY).

THIRD BATTALION (SPANTRY) STRANTRY).

Lient, Fremont, Chief of Battalion.
First Company, Philadelphia's, Lieut, Hosley.
Second Company, Philadelphia's, Lieut, Liendale,
Third Company, Philadelphia's, Ensign Miller,
Fourth Company, Section from Yesuvius and Yorktown, Lieit, Brush.
Color Battalion. Philadelphia will supply colors and
guard.

FOURTH BATTALION (SWAMEN INFANTRY).
Lieut, A. P. Narro, Chief of Battalion.
First Company, Chicago's, Lieut, Hodges.
Becond Company, Section from Chicago and Concord.
Ensign levels, Lieut, Grant,
Fontia Company, Chicago's, Honign Norton.

First Company, Chicago's, Honign Norton.

First Company, Chicago's, Honign Norton.

Fontia Company, Chicago's, Honign Norton.

SECOND DIVISION.

Foreign marines and sailors. THIRD DIVISION. Brig Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, commanding the First Brigade, N. O. N. Y.
Brigade, N. O. N. Y.
Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigade, N. Solar, S. Solar, S. Solar, S. Solar, S. Solar, Commanding,
Mayal Reserve of the State of New York—Commander
Avail Reserve of the State of New York—Commander

SECOND DIVISION.

Navai Reserve of the State of Avai Reserve of the Second, Sixth, J. W. Miller, commanding, Provisional Regiment—Comprising the Second, Sixth, Revanth Twenty-first, Twonty-second, Timery-third, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh Porty-fourth, and Forty-sixth Senarate companies, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. S. M. Weich, Jr., companies, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. S. M. Weich, Jr., com-nanding. Righth Regiment—Col. George D. Scott, commanding. Righth Regiment—Col. William Seward, commanding. Twenty-second Regiment—Col. John T. Camp, com-

ng. Twelfin Regiment—Col. Heman Dowd, commanding. Seventy-frat Regiment—Col. Francia V. Greene, comwirst Hattery—Capt, Louis Wendel, commanding, second Battery—Capt, David Wilson, commanding,

manding.

First Hattery—Capt. Louis Wendel, commanding.

Second Battery—Capt. David Wilson, commanding.

As the naval officers in carriages arrive at the reviewing stand they will alight and take seats where they can see the rest of the parade. When the procession has passed Mayor Gilroy will hold a reception to those officers in the Governor's room of the City Hall.

The junior officers of the fleets, most of whom will have marched in the parade, will be driven to the Waldorf, where a collation will be served. This will be at about 3 o'clock.

The Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet at the Waldorf in honer of the commanding officers of the fleets at 8 o'clock. About 400 guests are expected, among whom will be the Secretary of the Navy and several members of the Cabinet. The naval officers will he met by committees at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street and escorted to the hotol, where they will be received by the banquet committee, consisting of Henry Villard, A. S. Hewitt, C. M. Blisa, Oscar Straus, W. G. Langdon, J. W. Tappin, J. S. Kennedy, and G. R. Gibson, Mr. Alexander F. Orr will preside. The tonat list will be as follows: "Germany," Joseph H. Choate; "Great Britain," Bishop Potter; "Brazil," C. S. Fairchild: "Russia," Henry E. Howland: "Italy," E. Ellery Anderson; "Spain," Horace Porter; "The Argentine Republic, Elihu Root; "The Netherlands," P. J. de Perster, and "France," the lery Anderson: "Spain." Horace Porter: "The Argentine Republic," Elihu Root; "The Neth-erlands." P. J. de Perster, and "France," the Argentine." P. J. de Peyster, and "France." the Hon. B. F. Tracy.

After each speaker has finished, the senior officer of the nationality whose health has been proposed will probably make a few remarks in reply.

VICARIOUS ATONEMENT.

His Uncle Suffered the Pain and Retained

the Scar of Will Coe's Cut Foot, "Talking of strange things," said Jarvis Walton of Livingston county, "I never heard f a stranger or more inexplicable thing than the one that happened to William Coe and his uncle, Lewis Coe, in South Liventa, up in our county. Will Coe was cutting wood one day, and his axe slipped, striking him on the top of his left foot, and cutting a deep gash four or five inches iong. His uncle Lewis was with him, and dressed the wound, bandaging it with his handkerchief. As soon as the handkerchief was hound on the foot the pain, which had been intense, left it, and immediately will's uncle, Lewis, was seized with a terrible pain in his left foot, at exactly the same spot where Will's wound on his foot was Lewis took off his shoe and stocking, and found a ridge on his foot exactly the same length and shape as the cut on his nephew's foot. Will Cos never had a return of the pain to his foot, but his uncle's foot pained him continually until Will's wound had entirely healed, when it left him. The strangest part of the whole thing was that the cut on Will Cos's foot left not strace of a sear, but a red seam remains on his uncle's foot to this day, just as, one would naturally suppose, a sear would have been a reminder on Will's foot of the wound made by the axe." and his axe slipped, striking him on the top of

Dakota Culture and Society.

From the Sectory Notes of the Farge facum.

The next meeting of the Literary Tea. Club will be or Wednesday affernoon at the usual time with Mrs. A. E. Kugent, First avenue south. The Ibsen Club will read the last three acts of "An Enemy of Society" at their meeting to-merrow after noon at 4 o'clock, with the same cast as last week. Born at 4 o'clock, with the same cast as last week. Here is something comes in the four Courty Independent marked to the forum, and it may be well enough for Mrs. P. te look it un. "O. T. Fropper of Wahpeton was in town yesterday and was proudly displaying a nice present that a Jamestown lady had forwarded to this place for him."

Truth is Mighty-and Prevails. From the Grand Rapids Democra.

New York is one of the best governed cities in the

world. Prom the Wilhelmers Daily Newsdeler.
Thousands of people will be attracted to New York this week to wifeess the great naval and land parade.
New York is the meet hespitable city in the world and they will be made heartily welcome.



Special Prices.

Girl's Gretchen Coats \$5.00 sizes 4 to 12 years.

\$2.95

Fine White Lawn Dresses, sizes 8 to 14 years,

Girl's Reefers, all wool \$2.85 Blue Tricot, trimmed with braid,

Fine White Lawn Blouses, 95cts collars and cuffs of fancy striped Percales.

60-62 West 23d St.

OUTLOOK FOR LAWN TENNIS.

What the Local Clubs are Doing Toward Opening the Senson, The local lawn tennis season has opened this year unusually early. At the grounds of the many clubs in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn the tennis enthusiasts may now

be found every bright afternoon practising hard for the usual spring contests. The outdoor season began this year on the first day of April, when two of the four courts of the Lenox Tennis Club at 123d street and St. Nicholas avenue were first put into use. Since then the grounds of all of the other clubs have been thrown open for play. During the last two or three months elabor-

ate preparations have been made for the coming season on the tennis field. The Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association has scheduled an unusually long list of official flytures, while the local clubs have arranged for even more tournaments than last year. A num-ber of the open tournaments which have not appeared on the schedule in previous years will be inaugurated this season. The interscholastic championship tournaments which were held last year by Harvard and Princeton proved so successful that the National Association will so far recognize scholastic tennis this year as to add the title "Interscholastic Championship of America" to the list of national honors. It has been arranged to hold tournaments at Harvard. Princeton, and Yale this spring, beginning May 0, which will open the outdoor tournament season in the North. It is expected that Columbia College will also hold an interscholastic event for the championship in this district. The winners in each of these tournaments will meet at the New York Casino during the week of the national champion-

ship in August, for the new title. The first open event of the Northern season will be the tournament of the Morris Park will be the tournament of the Morris Park Lawn Tennis Ciub, which will be held during the Lawn Tennis Ciub, which will be held during the week of May 22 at the Morris Park race course, on the fine ture court back of the club house. This shall is being arranged by house. This shall is being arranged by house. This shall is being arranged by house, and, it is add, will be one of the best beginning to the court of the best local fournaments of the rear. It is one offered, and this will be one of the best local fournaments of the rear. It is one offered, and this will be one of the best local fournaments of the rear. It is one offered, and this will be one of the Carnet Lawn of the "cracks." The Middle States channel between Owernor's Island and the Brooklyn which still take asson was held at the best local fournaments of the rear of the courts are the steep sides of the shoot will be streament of the local transport of the "cracks." The Middle States channel between Owernor's Island and the Brooklyn which is written and the week of the weak of the was the courts of the Crack of the Carnet Lawn Tennis Club, beginning on June 10 the courts are the steep sides of the shoot will be offered by the courts of the Crack of the courts of the Crack of the courts of the Crack of the Cr Lawn Tennis Club, which will be held during the week of May 22 at the Morris Park race

the most important events of the year. The invitation tournaments of the Tuxedo Club and the Nahant Sporting Club have been set for the weeks of July 3 and Aug. 14 respectively.

The annual open tournament of the New York Tennis Club will be held as usual this year, and some fine tennis is anticipated at the club's courts at 147th street and St. Nicholasavenue during the week of June 12. The Jersey City Tennis Club has been assigned the same week for an open tournaments, much curiosity is shown as to the success of the affair. Two other new comers are seen upon the official list. The Ariel and Knickerbocker Tennis Clubs, both of the annexed district, have been assigned dates for tournaments this year, and both will hold open handleng events. The ariel Club stournament will fake place during the week of June 2 at the club's courts at 185th street and St. Ann's avenue. The events decided upon are gentlements singles, ladies' singles, sentlements doubles and mixed doubles. Each will be open to all and handleap. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners in each event, and in the gentlement's singles and ladies' singles second prizes also will be given. The Tournament Committee is composed of J. W. White, John F. Hobart, and William G. Happy. The handleapping will be on the "quarter lifteen" system, which is used almost exclusively in England, and a competent handleapping committee will adjust the edda.

One month later, during the week of July 3, the Knickerbocker Tonnis Club will hold a similar open handleap tournament. Contests will be need in gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles and mixed doubles. There will also be scratch contests in gentlemen's singles and mixed objects of the sevent is composed of J. W. White, One and the property of the holder. This will probably be competed for in the scratch gentlemen's singles, and mixed objects. Handsome first prizes will be given in each event, and it is not improbable that runner-up prizes may also be given. A subscription has been started among the runner of the

MGR. SATOLLI UNDER OATH.

HE MAKES A DEPOSITION IN THE

He Swears that His Authority to Sapreme in All Church Matters, and that from His Becisions There is No Appeal to the Pope, WASHINGTON, April 27.—The controversy between Fathers Treasy and Leahy as to which ras entitled to the pastorate of the Catholic parish church at Swedesboro, N. J., was to-day renewed at the Catholic University in this city On April 18. Vice-Chancellor Bird of the Nex Jersey Court of Chancery heard arguments in this case on a motion to enjoin Father Treac; from exercising his priestly functions and interfering with the rights of Father Leahy. In his answer to an order entered by the Court. Father Treacy declared that he had committed no offence which should be punished by the severe discipline ordered by Bishop O'Farrell, and from which he appealed to the Pope, thus ignoring Monsignor Satolli, who had affirmed the decision of the Bishop. Vice-Chancellor Bird said that it would be necessary to have evidence upon the point whether the decree of Monsigner Satolli

would be necessary to have evidence upon the point whether the decree of Monsignor Satolli was final and must be regarded as law.

To-day Feter Hackers, a well-known afterney of Trenton, representing the Church authorities, and Lewis Starr, as counsel for Father Trency, came to this city for the purpose of obtaining the deposition of Mgr. Satolli. The testimony was taken hefore John H. Backers, master of the Court of Cipneery of New Jersey, at the Catholic University. Mgr. Satolli was placed under oath by him and submitted to examination by Mr. Backers, the Church counsel, and cross-examination by Mr. Starr, on behalf of the deposed priest.

Mgr. Satolli testified that he was sent to the United States by the Pope as his sole representative in the Church, with jurisdiction over floman Catholic authorities in America; that his authority was supreme; that his decisions or affirmances of decisions of the Bishops of the country were final, and that there was no appeal from his sentence.

He offered the original brief, or commission of appointment from the Pope, given under the Fisherman's seal of the Pope, in evidence. The commission is in Latin, and a translated copy made by Dr. O'Gorman was offered for the convenience of counsel and the court.

Mgr. Satolli further testified that in the matter of Father Treacy's contention, the dispute was properly before him on appeal from the Bishop of Trenton, and that he had decreed an affirmance of the Bishop's sentence of excommunication. He said that on Tusaday, April 25, after the suit at Treaton had been argued. Faiher Treacy called on him and prayed to be relieved of his sentence of excommunication: that he (Satolli) offered to grant his request, provided Treacy would appoing to the Rishop O'Terrell, and that he (Satolli) only could relieve him of the sentence of excommunication. Treacy refused to applicate under those circumstances and left.

tence of excommunication. Treasy refused to apologize under those circumstances and left.

IF THE BAY AND RIVERS WERE DRY What Would be Seen in the Course of a Stroll Around New York.

From Stans and Sail.

If the waters of the rivers and bay encircling Manhattan Island were suddenly rolled back by some invisible force, many interesting sights would greet us at the lottom of the larrier. Suppose if were possible to dam the

by some invisible force, many interesting sights would greet us at the lottom of the harhor. Suppose it were possible to dam the East River at Itell Gute, and the Hudson's sources should run dry; that the upper bay should roil seaward and lay bare that basin, on whose waters rides the commerce of the world, what would wo see?

Let us descend into this basin at the Battery and walk, for once, to Staten Island. For thirty-eight feet we must descend to reach the bottom of the basin, stepping over the rough boulders piled against the Battery sea wall for its protection. We are opposite the staten Island forry house, which looks from our position as if it stood on a hill, while the sides of Manhattan Island rise to where the plors jut, in some places like a perpendicular wall and in others at an angle of fully 10%.

Here we are at the mouth of the East River, Look up the dry bed of this great tidal strait, Just off the Hamilton avenue ferry slip is all that remains of the Diamond Reef, once the terror of pilots. It has been levelled to the river bed. Looking at Governor's Island you see a small mountain with precipitous sides crowned by a grassy plateau.

Buttermik Shoat is gone and the channel

receted on a mountain summit.

To the west is Bedlow's island aurrounded by stretches of mud and riprap. Walking on past Robbin's Reef and through the deep gulch of the Narrows, past the lower quarantine islands and through the Swash Channel we pass the rugged rock-bound sides of the Dry Romer and view the treacherous sandy reefs surrounding it.

Retracing our steps, we explore the East River, with its jagged shoals. We see where Shell Reef has been blasted away, from Houston to East Twonty-sixth street, so that at high water thirty feet of brine flows over it. We note where Flood Rock, north of Blackwell's Island, has been attacked, and great slabs of stone taken from it by giant charges of dynamite. We see where Charlotte Rock, ear the entrance to Newtown Greek, Way's Reef, Shell Rock, Frying Fan, Hen and Chickwan, Bread and Cheese, and a dozen more of the menneces to navigation have been removed. The scarred rocks still show the effect of the dynamite, which rent them asunder so that the dredge scoop might swallow their crumbing fragments.

To one man in New York the entire formation of the bay and river beds is as well known as if he had personally inspected every inch of the ground. To this man Lieut-Col. Gillesnie. Orps of Engineers, the improved navigation in New York harbor during the last five years is largely due.

"We have fairly used up Shell Rock." said

the ground. To this man, Lieut. Col. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, the improved navigation in New York harbor during the last five years is largely due.

"We have fairly used up Shell Reef." said the Colonel, "and the big ten and twenty ton boulders have been all broken upand removed by the Atlantic Dredging Company. There are now eighteen fest of water over the reef at low tide: at Thirty-fourth street ferry the depth is twenty-eight fest, and the busy has been removed. The drill scow is at present at Berretto Reef, and as soon as we get through there we shall go to the great shoal spot, indiway between Barretta Point and Biker's lained, known as middle ground. Originally there were only sixteen or seventeen feet of water at Barretto Point and now twenty-four feet flow there. There is about two weeks more work to be done there.

"The big rock, some 560 feet off East Twenty-sixth street, has been buoyed, although there are eighteen feet of water over it. Charlotte Rock will be attacked again, though it has been cut down from 14 to 17 feet and the spot buoyed.

"Next week we shall begin to remove the Red Hook Shoal, west of Atlantic basin, on the Brooklyn shore. We shall cut down the rock so that low tide will show twenty-six feet there the same as over Buttermik Shoal and Diamond lieef.

"One week from Monday we begin work in Gowanus lay, and the improvements in the Raritan bay to widen the channelways to South and Perth Amboy will be begun as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced.

"The steamer kediance has been purchased by this department, and she is now engaged in a continuation of the work at Sandy Hook which has been carried on for some time by the Joseph Edwards Dredging Company. We have not been able to work at Sandy Hook which has been carried on for some time by the Joseph Edwards Dredging Company. We have not been able to work at Sandy Hook continuously owing to lack of appropriations, but every foot of sand removed at the bar has been a permanent gain. None of it has washed back to clog the c

A Piague of Butterfles. From the Kaneas City Times. From the Energy City Times.

Millions of butterflies are flitting about the Arkansas/Valler, and it is feared that they will do great damage to fruit. The butterfly itself is harmless, but it deposits eggs in the blossoms, which, when hatched, produce worms that feed upon the developed fruit. Fruit growers, to protect themselves from the direction that that follow the visits of these beautiful pasts, resort to spraying their fruit, which effectually destroys the egg germs.

Strangers In Town

interested in artistic work will find themselves repaid by visit to our art rooms, representing the different styles of architecture, including those in Romanesque, Italian, Renaissance, Elizabethian, Colonial, Rococo, Louis XVI., and Empire; where is shown Mantels in all woods, Fireplaces, Andirons, etc., in all metals and tiles and marbles in all colors,

I. S. Conover & Co.,

Wareroomer 28 & 30 West 23d St.

MORE OF "OLD PUT" AND THE WOLF'S DEN.

The Birch Bark Torch That Lighted His Way In Will Go to the World's Fair. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your very

interesting article in THE SUNDAY SUN upon Isting relies of that historical event, contained no reference to the torch said to have been carried into the den by the famous hunter. which will be exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago. The torch belongs to Mrs. Horace Goodwin, a noted relic collector of this city. and its history, briefly told, is as follows: On the 17th of June, 1830, Mrs. God

On the 17th of June, 1880, Mrs. Goodwin's late husband, the first commander of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., visited Putnam's old home at Pomfret with his command. The organization was greatly lionized, and during the day an old gentleman named Ash presented the torch to Major Goodwin as a precious souvenir of his visit. Mr. Ash said that he had found the torch in Putnam's wolf's den seventy years before, or about fifty-six years after Putnam's adventure. Mr. Ash said that so great was the general fear of serpents, by which the cave was said to be infested, that he doubted if any one had ever entered it between Putnam's visit and his own, and he had no doubt the torch was the veritable one by the light of which "Old Put" shot the wolf. Mr. Ash's gift and its history was described in the Harlford Courant, June 18 1860, Mr. Clark, the editor, having been present at Pomfret the day before.

The Governor of Connecticut building at the Centennial in Philadelphia. Several times since then it has been on exhibition in Boston, and has been written up in the newspapers, and as no one class has ever publicly laid claim to the possossion of Putnam's torch. Mrs. Goodwin is firmly convinced that she has the genuine article. At the request of Mrs. Roger Wolcott, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, it has been loaned for the Massachusetts, it has been loaned for the Massachusetts building at Chicago.

The torch is a roil of birch bark, about the color of a cigar. It is about eight inches long, and the size of a man's wrist. One end is charred and blackened. It has been insured by the World's Fair Commissioners for \$200. Mrs. Goodwin has also loaned to the Pair a pair of buckskin breeches which once belonged to her husband's grandfather, who killed the buck and prepared the skin himself. He wore the breeches in the Revolution. late husband, the first commander of the Put-

THE SLEEPING CAR. A Contradiction of the Clutms of Asa Hap-

good to the Invention. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the SUNDAY SUN of April 23, "One Who Knows" undertakes to show who was the real inventor of the sleeping car, claiming for Asa Hapgood of Worcester, Mass., that distinction. There was never a more incorrect statement put in print. Theodore P. Woodruff of Watertown, N. Y., was the undisputed originator of the never disputed until his great invention bevalidity of his patents and the originatity of

tendant and necessary attaché. This car made many trips upon the Central, and Mr. Woodruff repeatedly tried to interest Mr. Corning and the road in his enterprise, but without avail. At last he transferred his car to the Pennsylvania road, then under the management of the greatest railroad man of his day. Thomas Scott, and it was not long hefore a company was formed and Mr. Woodruff on the high road to fortune. In a few years he sold his patents and interestin the cars then running to the Central Transportation Company of Philadelphia for over \$200,000. This company afterward sold certain of its rights to Mr. Pullman, and there is an impertant law-sult pending between them at this late day, but I do not know the exact grounds of contention, though, on one of the trials, a heavy verdict was rendered against Pullman, from which he appealed.

All this is reliable history. If "One Who Knows" can bring to light any patent ever granted to any other man than Woodruff for the original invention of the sleeping car. I for one would be glad to know of it! was born in the same town with Mr. Woodruff, and knew him for over fifty-five years. Although familiar with railroads for over forty years, he was at last to lose his life upon one of the mattuck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1803.

Will Lynch Law Be Revived! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it possi-

ble that the American people will have to face the spectacle of the laws of this State defled. aust upon, and insulted? The ignorant Italian, who brings his inbrod vendetta to our shores, and the untutored negro, who pillers a loaf of bread, are regarded as monetrous enemies of society, and are subjected to the juggernaut of justice with panetuality and indignation. It is, to say the least. humiliating to behold how the boasted equality of our laws and courts of justice are transformed into a farce on behalf of such a subtle and cowardly murderer as Carlyle W. Harris, and the entire system of legal jurisprudence completely revolutionized in a vain and futile effort to establish his innocence and save blim from the punishment which he richly deserves. No criminal in the history of this State hax had such abundant opportunities and failed so signally to establish his innocence of murder as Carlyle W. Harris. The daily newspapers have placed their pages at his disposal and filled column after column with his sensoless and idiotic twaddle, but not one word has be spoken either in or out of court calculated to establish his innocence of the murder of his girl wife. Helen Potts, whose memory he wantonly defames. Neither has be attempted to explain or palliate his ruin of the name and character of Missa Queenis Drew. Harris has been adjudged guilty of murder by the highest tribunals in this land, and there is no reason why he should not suffer the pennity of his crime just as the negro Hamilton did, who was guilty of a less brutal killing under extenuating circumstances. All this mawkish symmathy for Harris is a lasting disgrace to the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters of this country, whose m to ignore the grief of Mr. and Mrs. Potts over the murder of their beloved daughter, and the cowardice incident to the killing of poor, confiding Helen Potts by an unfaithful husband, who had recourse to violence wherever the arte of seduction proved ineffectual, and who added abortion to the miny, crimes committed against the unsophisticated woman whom he swore to love, cherish, and protect. Think of it, fathers and mothers of Americal The action of Gov. Flower in appointing Mr. Biance as a special tribunal for Harris after the coult of last resort decided against the murderer will tend to popularize if not introduce lived law into the Empire State as the only sure method of asserting the violated majesty of the law, and of dealing with the seducer ity of our laws and courts of justice are transformed into a farce on behalf of such a subtle

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 23, '93,

Paul Revere's Great-Grandson. From the Rockland Standard. We have living here a great-grandson of the immortal Revers in the person of our venerable townsman, Charles Revers Curtis, who is still hale and hearty under his weight of fourTHE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

What Various European Powers Have Se-cured in the Dark Conducat. An interesting history of the scramble for

African territory, in which the great powers of Europe have been vigorously engaged during the past eight or ten years, giving a lucid and picturesque story of the wonderful development of the great new continent, is told by Mr. Scott Keltie in his book, "The Partition of Africa." just issued in Loudon. Mr. Keltie, the assistant secretary to the Royal Geographical Society and editor of the Statesman's Year Book, was looked to as an able man for the task of compiling a much-needed text book on Africa. Though he could not refrain from introducing some British polities into his work. there seems no reason to distrust the accuracy of his facts and figures. His political digressions mainly relate to the question of Ugan-da, which in England is a part san one.

'No African Island remains to be scrambled for," says Mr. Keltie. And of the continent itself, out of a total area of eleven and a half million square miles only about two millions remain unappropriated by the powers. Eight years ago, almost quite the opposite was the case. "It is over three thousand years since Phoenicia began to nibble at the continent," Mr. Keitle tersely sums up. "and this nitbling process went on until 1884. In the last eight years there has been a mad rush, and nearty all the continent has been gobbled up."

The largest slice of Africa has been secored by France, which has over 3,000,000 square miles of African "possessions." Britain has secured the next largest grab, and some 2,500,000 square miles of the continent are 2,500,000 square miles of the continent are under the lion's naw. Egypt is not included in this estimate. Germany, Portugal, Belgum, and Turkey are equals on the continent, so far resextent of territory is concerned. Next comes Italy, then Spald, and Insrly the Boar republies, and Swaziland and Libera. But, while France grabbed the largest slice of territory, she got the poorest, for nearly 2,000,000 square miles of the 2,000,000 under her flag are practically desert. The population of British Africa is some 40,000,000, while that of French Africa is only about 27,000,000.

On the interesting subject of the colonization of Africa by white men, which was discussed by The Sux the other day. Mr. Beitle has much to say, at least so far as British-African territory is concerned, and his conclusiona entirely coincide with the view taken in The Sux's article. He also states the convection that, on account of the climate and resources of the country under her influence, Britain will have by far the largest share in the colonization and devel spacet of Africa, and that consequently British influence will eventually be paramount on that continent. He says:

so far as the possibility of colonization by far flag in the colonization and devel spacet of Africa, and that consequently British influence will eventually be paramount on that continent. He says:

so far as the possibility of colonization by fargits heads and the unastionate of portains and central furner will also the of a second way. The distance were any other power. Actionary has a central furner and country and for a power and south Africa. Si far as experience has gone, the whole of Cape Colony and Nata, and neighboring index including the Transvalland the O ance Free State, which willingly or unwillingly ac under firtitish influence, are colonisated by Europeans of any country that its 142 asy. European can not couly settle there, but they can make it under the lion's paw. Egypt is not included

The natural question that arises in the mind of the impartial observer as to where the natives, the original owners of the continent, come in. Mr. Keltie answers by frankly admitting that they don't come into the matter at all. Their rights in the soil, so far as they

come in. It. Rettle answers by frankly admitting that they don't come into the matter at all. Their rights in the soil, so far as they have any rights, have been ignored. But while the problem has been solved in while the problem has been solved in while the problem has been solved in the other lands by the incoming superior race getting rid of the natives in one way or another, this is not to be the case in Africa. This better treatment of the inferior race arises less from any higher merality and humanity on the part of the conquerors of to-day than from the fact that Africa, in an industrial way, can't get along without the native Africans, whose labor is required to develop the country. It will require hard work, and lots of it, to develop the region, rich as will be the probable reward, and the European, even the southern European, cannot stand it. Not alone malaria and fevar, but mere hoat in apparitates him for hard work in those regions. That the native can be trained to work satisfactorily, even at hard and skilled labor, Mr. keitle is assured, and he adduces much notable proof in support of his belief. He tells of thousands of across of coffeer plantations in the Biantyre high-lands, south of Lake Nyasan, owned by Scotch and English planters and cultivated entirely by natives, who, a few years ago, lived in the wildest savagery. Most remarkable of all, he says these natives come hundreds of miles to beg for work at the plantations. Many of them have been trained to various trades, and he tells especially of a handsome church, "with an apse, a double-towered front, a dome, and a variety of fasteful adornments," which stands in this region of the Blantyre ingistands, consecrated by the name of Livingstone, and which was built entirely by the natives themselves, "rea laborers under white savage African will be gradually won over to civilized ways; a consummation that means much for the future of Africa.

Mr. Gimp Takes Exercise.

"My old friend Lucius Gimp," said Mr. Gratebar, "was all run down and the doctor said he must get about more and go to the theatre and divert his mind from business and take lots of exercise. The getting about was something that he could manage easily enough, but taking exercise was quite another matter; for while Mr. Gimp is a man of intense application and a tremendous worker at his business he appears to be quite averae to any sort of physical exertion. But he had an idea. Mr. Gimp is an extremely sensitive man, and it seemed to him that perhaps he might take the exercise by a sort of mental absorption. So he hired an afficie to come to the house, and every morning for an hour this athlete swang Indian cluis and took other vigorous exercises while Mr. Gimp looked on. Strange as it may seem to some, this manner of taking exercise proved quite effectual. In less than a month Mr. Gimp was quite restored to health. enough, but taking exercise was quite another

Fr m Brooklyn Life.

Jens-I don't see how you can be such a goose as to engage yourself to Dickey Bird.

Hese -Ite has a rich backeler uncle.

Jess-Item with don't you marry the uncle?

Jess-Item with the back an introduction first, don't it.

00000000000 A Clock out of order shows it on the face. When the human machine goes wrong, the physiogno my tells tales. If you do not look well, take

Beecham's

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